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President Huntington in the chair. The following persons, recommended by the Council, were elected to Fellowship:

H. King Sturdee.	Henry Edward Rood.
Joseph Parke Byrne.	V. Stefansson.
George E. Gartland.	Herdman F. Cleland.
Walter R. McDowall.	Thomas D. Leonard.

Charles Gibson Bennett.

The President then introduced Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, who addressed the Society on a journey Across the Himalaya Mountains to the Unexplored Salt Desert of Lop.

Stereopticon views were shown.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.—The Council of the American Geographical Society, at a meeting held November 21, appointed the following Delegates to the Congress to be held in Geneva, July 27-August 6, 1908:

Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, William Libbey, Fordham Morris, A. P. Brigham and E. L. Stevenson.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Geological Map of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. (Sheet 46.) Scale, 1:238,000, or 3.7 statute miles to an inch. The Geological Commission, Cape Town, 1907. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

The district whose geology is laid down on this sheet by A. L. du Toit lies west of the Orange River and Transvaal Colonies; from which it extends to 24° E. Long. Its predominant formations are the shales and boulder beds of the Dwika series, with intrusions of diabase surrounding a wide belt of dolorite of Karroo form; and succeeded in the west by the Kaap Plateau, with its dolomite, limestones, and shales of the Transvaal system. A geological section across the map is shown.

EGYPT.—Egypt. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. Sheets: I-I, II-II, II-III and IV-III N.E.; XIV-I S.W. Survey Department, Cairo, Egypt.

Hydrography, including the supply and drainage canals, is shown in blue and the roads in brown.

GOLD COAST.—Gold Coast. Scale, 1:125,000, or 1.9 statute mile to an inch. Sheets, 72-K-I (Coomassie), 72-K-III (Oboase), 72-L-IV (Komfrodua), 72-R-I (Nsaba), 72-R-II (Accra), 72-W-I (Sekondi). Published under the direction of Major F. G. Guggisberg, R.E., Director of Surveys, London, 1907. Selling agents, W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh and London, and Edward Stanford, London. (Price, 2s. a sheet.)

The publication of this important topographical survey is making rapid progress. Some details concerning the work were given in the *Bulletin* for Oct., 1907 (p. 627). The districts occupied by the numerous gold-mining concessions are shown in red. While some areas are still white, a great variety and quantity of information are given, and the map will be very useful in the work of developing this colony.

RHODESIA.—Map of Rhodesia under the Administration of the British South Africa Company. Scale, 65 miles to an inch. British South Africa Company, London. (No date.)

The special feature of this map in colours is that the names and locations of the mines throughout the three Rhodesias are given. There are a large number of them in Southern, many in Northwestern, and comparatively few in Northeastern Rhodesia. The railroads open or projected and the telegraph lines are shown.

AMERICA.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS.

UNITED STATES.—Map showing the Distribution of Granite and Related Rocks in Maine. Scale, 17 miles to an inch. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 1907.

Illustrates a monograph, "The Granites of Maine," by T. Nelson Dale, published as Bulletin 313. As the colours show, the areal distribution of granite is somewhat irregular. It is found chiefly in the western tier of counties, the eastern part of the State, and the Mount Katahdin region in the north-central part of Maine. The products of the Maine granite quarries in 1905 were worth about $2,750,000.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, November, 1907.

Shows a considerable number of derelict vessels and drifting buoys. Pilot Charts of the North Pacific Ocean, November and December, 1907.

UNITED STATES.—Geological and Topographic Map of a Portion of Winn Parish, La. Scale, 1:62,500, or 0.9 statute mile to an inch. Geological Survey of Louisiana, Bulletin No. 5, Baton Rouge, 1907.

The area covered is in the hill land of northern Louisiana. The State Geological Survey made a topographic survey of this region so that its geological features might be correctly represented. The Survey is to be congratulated on its excellent work. The contour interval is twenty feet and upon the topographic data are imposed the geological features. For seven years past the Survey has been paving the way for the construction of detailed topographic maps of certain portions, if not all of Louisiana.

UNITED STATES.—A Facsimile of Henry Pelham's Map of Boston and Environs. Scale, 1,168 feet to an inch. W. A. Butterfield, Boston, 1907. (Price on linen with rollers, $2.50; paper, $1.)

Only seven copies of this important map are known to exist. It shows Boston and the environs as they were in 1777 with the military works as they were constructed in 1775 and 1776, the residences of leading citizens and the roads that figure prominently in the history of the Revolution in the days before the Colonial troops were driven out by the British. The map was a fine piece of work produced by an expert during the British occupancy and with the permission of the British commander-in-chief. Mr. Butterfield has reproduced it in an excellent manner.

UNITED STATES.—Soil Map of Prairie County, Ark. Scale, 1:63,360, or 1 statute mile to an inch. Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1907.

The distribution of soils (8 types) is shown in colours. The soils are derived from unconsolidated materials that were laid down in quiet waters. The Arcadia silt loam is most extensive, covering about one-third of the area of the county.

UNITED STATES.—Map showing the General Distribution of Drumlins in Central-Western New York. (No scale.) By H. L. Fairchild. Bulletin No. 111, Geology 13, New York State Museum, Albany, 1907.

Illustrates a monograph by Professor Fairchild on this most remarkable group of drumlins. This area in New York has been under the observation of Professor Fairchild for several years, and his able paper, together with this map, in which the position of hundreds of drumlins is shown, is a very important contribution to the literature of this physiographic feature. The greater part of the drumlins extend between the northern limits of the Finger Lakes and Lake Ontario, and the data are imposed upon the Government topographic sheets on a much reduced scale.

CANADA.—Topographical Map showing the position of the Nakimu Caves in Cougar Creek Valley, Selkirk Mountains, British Columbia. Scale, 2,000 feet to an inch. From photographic and other surveys, July and August, 1905. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1907.

The map accompanies the report of the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands for the year ending June 30, 1906. The report contains papers on the Nakimu Caves, which are situated a few miles from Glacier Station on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and promise to be attractive to tourists. An inset on a scale of 160 feet to an inch shows the location and extent of the caves as far as they have been explored.

CANADA.—Telegraph Chart of the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces. Scale, 28 nautical miles to an inch. Revised to May 1, 1907. Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, 1907. (Price, 15c.)

Shows the telegraph and cable lines in operation or projected, the ordinary track of vessels, the distribution of lighthouses, and gives other information of value to shipping and commercial interests.

CANADA.—Nova Scotia and Quebec (Cape Breton Sheet). Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. James White, Geographer, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1907.

A sheet of the "Standard Topographical Map" now in course of publication.

Besides Cape Breton Island, which forms four counties of Nova Scotia, parts of Antigonish and Guysborough counties, N.S., an inset, on the same scale, of the Magdalen Islands and contours of the adjacent sea-floor are given.

CANADA.—Railway Map of the Dominion of Canada. Scale, 1:6,336,000, or 100 statute miles to an inch. James White, Geographer, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1907.

Shows all the lines in operation, under construction and located, and gives railroad statistics and tables of distances. The map will be especially useful in this time of rapid railroad development in Canada.

CANADA.—Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Scale, 1:792,000, or 12.5 statute miles to an inch. 3 Sheets. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1907.

Shows all drainage, settlements, railroads, the section lines of the Land Department Survey and contours of elevation in brown. It is worth noting that the Government and railroad surveys and other data now make it possible to show lines of equal elevation in the central plain of Canada with approximate accuracy.

CANADA.—(1) Electoral Divisions in Southern Saskatchewan; (2) Electoral Divisions in Southern Alberta. Scale, 1:792,000, or 12.5 statute miles to an inch. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1907.

These two sheets include the entire settled area of Sackatchewan and Alberta respectively. Green boundary lines show that, for purposes of representation in the Dominion Parliament, Saskatchewan is divided into nine and Alberta into seven electoral districts.

BRAZIL.—Navigazione della R. N. "Dogali," commandata dal Cap. di Fregata G. Ronca sul Fiume Amazzone-Solimões-Marañon (Dic. 1904-Febbr. 1905). Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. Three Sheets. *Bollettino* of the Italian Geographical Society. Rome, October, 1907.

One of the most detailed maps of the Amazon that has yet appeared. The river was mapped from its estuary to above Iquitos. A very large number of place-names are given.

CHILE.—Comisión Chilena de Límites. Sheets: Llanquihue (2 Sheets), Magallanes (2 sheets). Atacama. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Oficina de Límites, Santiago, 1907.

These sheets continue the topographical delineation of the regions on both sides of the Chile-Argentina boundary that has appeared in the earlier issues. Each topographical sheet is accompanied by another, showing the traverse and triangulation lines upon which the former is based. In addition to the work of the Chilean Boundary Commission, the charts of the Chilean Hydrographic Office, the surveys of the Argentine Boundary Commission, and other cartographic data are utilized. This notable work is now approaching completion.

ECUADOR.—Mapa Geográfico-Histórico de la República del Ecuador. Por el R. P. Fray Enrique Vacas Galindo. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. (4 Sheets.) Quito, 1906. Published by Henry Barrère, 21 Rue du Bac, Paris. (Price, 20 Fs.)

A notable map, to which Father Galindo, long a resident of Ecuador, devoted years of labour. His own extended travels enabled him to place on the map a considerable number of rivers hitherto unknown; and in the compilation he used all serviceable map material, including Dr. Wolf's map, which was especially helpful in the Andean region. The historical feature relates to the boundaries as fixed by treaty or claimed by adjacent countries, and all of them are depicted in colours. The mountains are shown in brown and the hydrography in blue, the distribution of the numerous Indian tribes and the head of navigation on the rivers are marked, and the relative importance of places is indicated by the different sizes of type. The mechanical production of the map in Paris was excellent. Railroads are shown as in operation, building, or projected. The Government, which defrayed the expense of producing the work, has given it official standing, and requires that it be used in the universities and colleges of the republic. This product of great labour is fully worthy of such an endorsement.

ASIA.

CHINA.—Map of the Expedition of the Grum-Grjimailo Brothers into Western China (1889-1890). Scale, 20 versts to an inch. Sheet 1, Tian-shan; sheet 2, Bei-shan; sheet 3, Nan-shan. Drawn from route surveys by M. E. Grum-Grjimailo. (In Russian.) Imperial Russian Geographical Society, St. Petersburg, 1907.

These map sheets illustrate the superb folio constituting Vol. 3 of the work entitled "Account of a Journey into Western China," describing the journey of the Grum-Grjimailo brothers. The routes are in red, hydrography in blue, and the mountains in brown and white with effect of relief.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—Utazasok Ejszak Albaniaban. By Franz Baron Nopcsa. Scale, 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute mile to an inch. *Bull.* of the Hungarian Geog. Soc. Vol. 35, No. 5. Budapest, 1907.

This map records the work done by Dr. Nopcsa, the Hungarian geologist, during his travels in northern Albania in 1905-6. It illustrates his paper printed in the above-named periodicals. The large scale permits the introduction of much detail; and an inset shows the geological formations of the region.

ICELAND.—Islands Östkyst. (Langanes-Vestrahorn.) Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. (2 Sheets.) Danish Admiralty, Copenhagen, 1907.

These sheets are a chart of the coast of Iceland from the extreme northeastern peninsula, south to 64° 15′ N. Lat., taking in the entire east coast. Contours of the sea-floor are given for two degrees of longitude eastward, together with many lines of soundings in meters. Symbols show the nature of the bottom, and the topography of the coast region is defined to the heads of the fiords or beyond.

ICELAND.—Islands Vestkyst. Scale, 1:40,000, or 0.6 statute mile to an inch. With insets of Reykjavik Harbour and Hafnâr Fiord on a scale of 1:20,000, or 0.3 statute mile to an inch. Danish Admiralty, Copenhagen, 1907.

Depths and heights are in meters. The large scale permits a detailed delineation of the contours of the coasts and of the sea-floor in the fiords.

POLAR.

ARCTIC.—Chart showing Capt. Roald Amundsen's Route, April 24-Sept. 3, 1901. With Surface Temperatures and Salinities. Scale, 1:4,000,000, or 63.1 statute miles to an inch. The Fridtjof Nansen Fund, Christiania, 1906.

The map illustrates the monograph "Northern Waters: Captain Roald Amundsen's Oceanographic Observations in the Arctic Seas in 1901. With a Discussion of the Origin of the Bottom Waters of the Northern Seas by Dr. Nansen."

After Amundsen had purchased the *Gjöa* he made a preparatory cruise in order to try the vessel and to gain experience with her in the ice. As he desired to use the opportunity for scientific work, Nansen proposed that he should make oceanographic observations with modern instruments, and these were procured.

Amundsen's numerous surface observations on this cruise, recorded on this chart, give most valuable information about the distribution of temperature, salinity and density on the surface of Barents Sea and the Northern Norwegian Sea in the summer months of 1901. At the same time the captains of the three sealing vessels—the *Capella,* the *Jassai,* and the *Hvidfisken*—were also taking surface observations (temperature and water samples) for the Bureau of the Norwegian Fishery and Marine Investigations. These results are also placed on the chart. The whole of the material thus recorded gives an unusually full account of the distribution of surface temperatures and salinities in the months of May, June, and July, 1901. Isohalines in blue, in the opinion of Dr. Nansen, give a fairly correct idea of the horizontal distribution of the salinity at the surface for the end of June and the beginning of July. No isotherms were drawn, as the surface temperatures vary rapidly with the season.

ARCTIC.—Bathymetrical Chart of North Polar Seas. Scale, 1:20,000.000, or 315.6 statute miles to an inch. By Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. *Geog. Jour.,* Nov., 1907, London.

Illustrates Dr. Nansen's paper on north polar problems, a part of which is published in the November number of the *Geographical Journal.* Ocean depths are shown in meters and fathoms. Tints of yellow show the continental shelf, and of blue the oceanic depths as far as they are yet known in the Arctic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH EMPIRE.—The British Empire in its True Proportions. Designed and published by Stephen Smith, Edinburgh (no date).

The map is constructed on different planes in such a way as to show the relative sizes and positions of the British Isles, their colonies, and dependencies. The sea routes between the United Kingdom and the colonies shown on the map aggregate over 100,000 miles in length.

HACHETTE'S ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT.—L'Année Cartographique. Supplément Annuel à toutes les Publications de Géographie et de Cartographie. Par F. Schrader. Dix-Septième Année. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1907.

Presents the important geographical and political modifications of the maps in 1906 on three double sheets, in colours, with explanatory text on the reverse. The Asia sheet shows the route of Major Bruce between Leh and Peking, the results of the Franco-Siamese Treaty of March, 1907, the new Siam-Cambodia frontier, the routes of A. F. Stahl in Persia, and the itineraries of French explorers in western China. Africa: The Central Sahara according to the latest investigations, Mauritania and the valley of the Ferlo after the surveys of Captains Gérard and Vallier, the north and northeastern frontiers of Nigeria according to the latest boundary agreements, the region between Kanem and Borku after Captain Mangin's explorations, the Congo and the Bahr el Ghazal after the surveys of Lemaire and the itineraries of Roulet, and the Turkish Egyptian frontier according to the agreement of October, 1906. America: Lange's survey of the Rio Pilcomayo, the route of Amundsen's Northwest Passage, Peary's Farthest North, eastern Labrador after the surveys of Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard and her map produced by the American Geographical Society, the new States of Colombia, and the hydrography of the eastern slope of the Peruvian Andes.